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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1916.

THE HIGH SCHOOL "FRATS"

There seems no question but that there are undesirable features about the secret societies of Washington's high schools. The president of the Board of Education has stated publicly that "there are certain evils connected with the societies" that must be eradicated if they are to be continued.

The fraternities and sororities have been a storm center in high school life for years. They must put up a strong case if they are to justify their existence in the face of the trouble they have caused. The burden of proof rests with the societies to show that whatever good is claimed for them is enough to counteract the charges brought against them by parents, teachers, and alumni.

Other cities have found the societies undemocratic and have eliminated them. Colleges have found the high school fraternities lacking, and have tried to suppress them by refusing admission in college societies to pupils belonging to the high school societies.

Opponents of the societies charge that they have played politics, drawn religious and racial lines, supported club houses in direct violation of school rules, and committed other infractions of school regulations and good taste.

On Tuesday these charges will be aired before a committee of the Board of Education, and friends and foes of fraternities alike hope that their future will be settled once for all. Their bad features have been enhanced many fold by their anomalous position for the past few years.

THE SOMME MUST DECIDE IT

"The war will be won in the Balkans," declare the German military commentators. "The decision must be reached in the campaign that has started on the Somme line," insist the allied authorities. Perhaps each side is committing itself to a particular program as part of that strategy which in war makes it always desirable to mislead the enemy. But the expressions have the ring of genuineness.

It is not difficult to understand why each side takes the view it does. Germany wants to win in the Balkans, because she knows, now, that to win in the west is impossible. France is too strong to be crushed. The vision of Antwerp as the great German port, looking out on a British waiting to be conquered, is dissipated. France and England, together with Belgium, have now built up a power on the west of Europe which for generations to come will insure against German expansion into the overawing western power. They have hurled the Prussian back from the Atlantic seaboard, and compelled him to turn southeastward in the hope of getting that opportunity for expansion which was the aim of the war. Germany already sees that she must direct her enterprises less to the west, more to the east. Beaten from the Marne back to the Rhine, she would yet have the chance to come out a gainer if she could consolidate into a great Teuton federation everything from Baltic to Black, and hold the window looking out on Asia Minor. To this latter enterprise she brings the advantage of having rail communication, continuousness of territory, and complete domination of her allies. Constantinople would not serve as well as Antwerp; but it would serve. It would menace Suez, instead of London. It is not surprising that Berlin begins to admit that its prime aspiration is eastward rather than westward.

The allies intend to strike the decisive blow in the west, but they intend that it shall be decisive also in the east. They purpose yet to settle the issues of Belgium, and France, and the Balkans, and Asia Minor, of Africa and Australasia by a grand coup in the west. Berlin has said from the beginnings that the fate of colonies would be settled, as always in the past, on the battlefields of Europe. The allies are taking Germany at its word; they propose to settle the whole series of war issues on the field of northern France. The course of events may yet bring the decision in another field; but it is evidently the intention of the allies to make it here.

A WOMAN'S FLIGHT RECORD

A woman who had never before undertaken a long-distance flight, guided a small biplane from Chicago to Hornell, N. Y., 500 miles, without once descending. She captures the American continuous flight record, and does it in circumstances that make the achievement the more remarkable.

PUTTING SERBIA BACK ON THE MAP

The provisional government of Serbia, it is announced, will at once be established at Monastir, which has fallen before the drive of the Serbians' rehabilitated army, and their allies. Monastir was acquired by Serbia in that glorious war in which the federated little states of Balkania almost pushed the Turk out of Europe. Bulgaria turned traitor to the alliance, and attempted to assassinate her coadjutors. Instead, Bulgaria was roundly trounced in the war of 1912. Then the Bulgars dickered with the Teuton powers for means to get revenge. A Sofia government dominated by a German King made alliance with the central empires, but made it in secret, so that it was never known.

that she would have reached New York without descent but for encountering a strong head wind that drew on her supply of gasoline in combating it, so that she had to come down for a new store.

Miss Law's distance record is about 100 miles better than that made by Aviator Carlstrom a few days ago, when he made a new record. There is no doubt that the Chicago-New York flight of 1,000 miles will presently be made without interruption. Beyond that, the promise of flight across the Atlantic need not be accounted by any means impossible, or long to be deferred. Some of the big dirigibles now in existence would doubtless accomplish this without great difficulty, provided always that reasonably favorable weather conditions were encountered. But trans-ocean flight will not be an attractive performance until there is reasonable assurance against necessity of stopping awhile in mid-Atlantic. It is an inhospitable and very damp place for rest and refreshment, and gasoline supplies, if needed, are not abundant.

THE RAILROAD INQUIRY

There will be a wide divergence of opinion as to whether the sweeping Congressional investigation of railroad problems which begins today will be more or less useful, by reason of including an inquiry into Government ownership. The language which adds this to the number of phases to be examined, was added after the original draft of the resolution had been made. If the public shall be led away from full consideration of other matters that may be developed, because of the notion that this investigation is the real beginning toward formulating a Government ownership program, then it will be unfortunate. Likewise, if the railroad and financial authorities get into the mind of presenting their case with a view merely to making it combat any sentiment in favor of public ownership, that will be a mistake. There is need for the utmost candor in this examination. The public is more impressed now than ever before, with the immensity of this transportation question; there is more intelligent understanding, sincere misgiving about public ownership even among people who have leaned toward it. The inevitable involvement of all national finance, industry, commerce, and development; of wages, salaries, regulation of service conditions and rates, with the solution of the railroads' problems, is understood more clearly than it has been in the past. There is no longer any worth-while element that would light-heartedly plunge into Government ownership because it is something different, something radical.

If Government ownership is coming, it is yet a long way off. The present problems of the railroads are to get new capital, to insure it fair returns, to execute necessary works of expansion in the face of the unprecedentedly high prices of materials and labor, and to adjust their wage and working relations with employees. It is impossible that Government shall wield the power over rates, without assuming large responsibility also for revenues. It is unthinkable that Government should assume to fix wages, as it does by the Adamson act, without considering whence shall come the money to pay them.

These are all problems that would be eternally before the Government if it owned the railroads. They seem to be very definitely before the public anyhow. To cope with them is not so very different under private ownership than it would be under public, save in one regard. It is now commonly realized that "public ownership" would mean merely a substitution of Government securities, in the public's hands, for corporate securities that the public now holds; the same public would really own the property in the last analysis.

One large advantage would be gained through public ownership. The forty-nine different varieties of regulation could be done away with. But that could quite as well be accomplished with a continuance of private ownership and management. If it looks like a huge task to amend the Constitution and abolish State interference with transportation, the answer is that it would be yet a greater task to take over the roads and run them from Washington.

THE BAKER OF VERDUN.

The cart of Jacques the Baker, Once clattered over the cobbles To herald the morning sun.

And Jean and Pierre and Francois Would start up in drowsy cape And shake their heads through the shutters For its waking them from their naps.

Then Jean and Pierre and Francois Would start up in drowsy cape And shake their heads through the shutters For its waking them from their naps.

And Francois has gone away; Gone, gone, is Jacques the Baker; Gone in his cart today.

But there's a street in heaven Where the angels that greet the sun Say, "There goes Jacques the Baker, The Baker of Verdun."

—Earl Simonson.

carry on a long series of negotiations with the allies while the Germans were making all ready for the drive against Serbia in 1915. As a result, the allies were not ready effectively to aid Serbia, and that gallant little country was literally wiped off the map. The remnants of its crushed army were taken under the allies' naval wing, given a refuge, re-equipped, and brought back to aid the Saloniki army.

Now the tide has turned, and the Serbs are in the van of a northern movement which menaces Bulgaria and gives hope of relieving Roumania, sadly in need of assistance. Serbia sees prospect of winning its way back to the Balkan map, while Bulgaria faces the danger of being treated as the Serbians were served so lately. The campaign that took Monastir has been one of the most brilliant of the war. It has demonstrated, what the allies so much needed to prove in the Near East, that on occasion the entente forces can make a move in that area without necessarily blundering. Perhaps therein lies the greatest significance of Monastir's fall and the beginning of Serbian rehabilitation.

Don Marquis' Column

The Veterans of Battle Creek Should Know.

Sir: Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium offers a booklet treating of "The Simple Life in a Nutsell." Which should prove interesting reading, notwithstanding the limited possibilities a nutsell holds for anything other than a very, very simple life.

LILY B. F.

A Report on Archy.

Sir: Am unhappy to have located Archy, though my delight at seeing him was somewhat modified by his condition. Would soften the blow if I could but, well—Archy has become a "rounder"—observed him at exactly 4:15 p. m. Saturday, November 11, on the revolving floor of Murray's "Roman Gardens." He was in a weakened condition, with a fishy eye, and had a generally dissipated appearance. He stated confidentially that he had been there since election eve, and was thoroughly tired of the atmosphere of highbals and hilarity—remorse, of course.

Informed him how much his "boss" and friends had missed him—bridged the chasm between the revolving and stationary floors with a biscuit, of which he took immediate advantage, with the solemn promise to return to you at once without further phillandering.

Deal gently with him, please—the best of us occasionally slip from the paths of rectitude and sobriety. As soon as he feels certain that your confidence in him is fully restored, feel sure we shall hear from him again in his own quaint style, which is something much desired by his many friends, whether his repentance is sincere or but the remorse of the moment.

With best wishes for Archy's welfare.

SYMPATHETIC.

Chimeras.

Chimeras of melancholy mount from my brain, My brain that is an ancient ruined sun with jets of fire still spouting through a cleft;

Mount beyond the mangled magnificence of the dead, and the Caesarism of the dead.

Red chimeras, green chimeras, chimeras that were once Arlecchini, eyed spirits in the rigning of my thoughts.

Chimeras! Chimeras!

Chimeras of melancholy mount from my brain,

My brain that is a lost Pacific whereon gleamed a thousand tropic isles like seabegotten Pleiades; Mount beyond the summits of my will and the ice-locked gargoyles of the moon.

Red chimeras, green chimeras, chimeras that rally like furloughed memories of the trumpet-call of Death.

Chimeras! Chimeras!

BENJAMIN DE CASSERES.

Who They Are.

Sir: I'm the chap who doesn't mind this weather and who doesn't want to wear an overcoat, but is driven to it in order to stop solicitous friends from asking whether he lost the ticket, or if the coat is "repair," and other "humorous" questions.

J. W. G.

He who is elected last is elected best.

best, says G. B. Diuguid.

Sir: When the voters of Wisconsin found that W. R. Drought was the only candidate for Congress from the fourth district, they soaked him good, I understand.

G. M.

The Baker of Verdun.

The cart of Jacques the Baker, Once clattered over the cobbles To herald the morning sun.

And Jean and Pierre and Francois Would start up in drowsy cape And shake their heads through the shutters For its waking them from their naps.

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—Earl Simonson.

"Finds Her Husband Was Too Many Wives," says a headline. Lots of women would resign under those circumstances.

One of Mr. Depew's rules for longevity is:

"Have an eye for every pretty girl you meet, and be sure and tell your wife all about her."

The latter half of the sentence is at least as important as the first part.

"U. S. Takes Up Cost of Living."—Headline.

What we are look for is some one to take it down.

DON MARQUIS.

USE CRIMINAL LAW TO END PAPER FAMINE

Federation Resolution Calls on Federal Authorities for Prompt Action.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—The American Federation of Labor has finished the business of being entertained and today the real business of the convention began.

Most of the Federation's work lies before it, to be completed by next Saturday. That means that a majority of the 150 resolutions introduced must be reported upon by committees; that the important ones must undergo lengthy and perhaps heated discussions upon the convention floor, and that the Federation must commit or refuse to commit itself upon the principles the resolutions propose, all in six days.

The resolutions committee, headed by James Duncan, first vice president of the Federation, is ready to report favorably a resolution offered by delegates representing the International union of printers, pressmen and their assistants, stereotypers and electrotypers, photo-engravers and bookbinders, proposing the longest step yet taken by labor organization to end the situation caused by the high cost of white paper.

Would Invoke Criminal Law.

To the extent that it advocates immediate Federal grand jury inquiries in the larger cities with the idea of imposing penitentiary sentences upon those responsible for the white paper famine, the resolution resembles in principle the stand taken by Max Hayes, leader of the "Reds" at the convention, upon the resolution proposing a Federal investigation of the high cost of living.

It declares in effect that there has been enough investigating and that the time has come for invoking the criminal law.

That principle was repudiated when the resolution adopted last week the proposal for a Federal high cost of living commission. The same principle will probably be accepted by the adoption of the white paper resolution.

The resolution declares that the facts obtained by the Federal Trades Commission show that the price of news print paper has advanced beyond all reason, considering the cost of manufacture, "thereby indicating the existence of an illegal conspiracy to control prices and to extort illegitimate profits for jobbers and manufacturers."

Calls for Action.

It also points out that the lack of criminal prosecutions has been due to the fact that "newspaper publishers and commercial printers are reluctant to volunteer evidence."

It instructs the executive council of the federation to take the necessary steps "to obtain action by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice."

A resolution introduced by the Illinois State Federation sees danger in conditions in warring countries where dealers hitherto supplied by men are being supplanted by women, "unorganized and voiceless."

"We foresee at the close of the war," says the resolution, "when men return asking back for their wages, that these exploited women will be used to lower the wages of men as well, permanently, and everywhere, thus causing the hard-earned results of previous years of organization to be lost to the workers."

The federation has asked to record its opposition to Government censorship of motion pictures, and antagonism toward the anti-unionism movement is seen by some delegates in the resolution providing for a system of "boys' clubs" to train boys in "the fundamentals of trade unionism" as "a worthy substitute for previous efforts which tend toward militancy."

New York Car Men Begin Fight.

With the arrival of W. B. Fitzgerald, who is the first of the strike car men in the fight for union recognition, it is being noised among the delegates that the opposition to Secretary Morris' motion picture censorship movement is based upon the way the street railway strike was handled in New York.

It appears to have been the old quarrel of the car men and the trades union shall stand alone, and when it shall subject itself to the dictation of the sole federation.

In the New York car strike all the talk of a general walkout of 700,000 workers came to naught because some of the New York car men refused to join the General Labor Conference. The conference is said to have been backed up in its general strike order by Secretary Morris' motion picture censorship movement.

It is claimed that the federation has not the right to its contracts with employers, and to help another affiliated body win a strike.

Strength in Bargains.

They claim that in the ability of a trades union to make a "collective bargain" with an employer lies the real strength of trades unionism, and they hold against Secretary Morrison the charge that he permitted Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the Federation in New York, to threaten to abrogate all "collective bargains" between workers and employers.

While it is said that Morrison's opponents will not raise this issue in the open, it is likely to be raised and fought out in the most unbecoming manner. This was introduced by delegates from the painters and decorators' union.

To Aid Vaudeville Performers.

The reported threat of vaudeville managers to "lock out" all members of the White Rats Actors' Union has brought a resolution to the convention to call a convention of actors to organize an international union of actors, to include "movie" artists, and to include vaudeville performers and the like. There have already been fights against similar proposals, and a fight is expected on this one.

Dr. Briscoe Will Talk on Children to Keep Wells

Dr. John P. Briscoe will talk to the National Society of Keep Wells on Friday evening in the parish hall of St. John's Church. His subject will be "Children." After the address the meeting will be thrown open for questions to be asked the speaker.

Mrs. Arthur MacDonald is president of the club of entertainers, and Beall is secretary. The meeting Friday is one of a series to be addressed by Washington specialists in various fields of medicine.



Uncle Sam—What I need is about a thousand more fighting aeroplanes.

GIRLHOOD MISTAKES LISTED BY PASTOR

The Rev. James L. Gordon Declares Future of Any Race Depends Upon Its Women.

"The greatest mistake in the life of a young woman is to sacrifice her head to her heart," asserted the Rev. Dr. James L. Gordon, in a sermon at the First Congregational Church last evening.

But there are other bad mistakes she may make, he asserted, and he itemized these pitfalls as follows:

To sneer at Christianity. To entertain vicious thoughts in her heart. To drink any intoxicants outside her own home.

To be careless of endearing terms in her correspondence. To accept expensive gifts from young men. To deal lightly with any man's love.

Race Judged by Women. "Every race is judged by the women of that race," Dr. Gordon said. "If the women were good, the race flourished and went down in history. If the women were bad, the race perished and was known today for its wickedness."

"Sneering at Christianity is a big mistake, because Christianity is her best friend. It has done more for women, to uplift their station and dignity, than any other factor of civilization."

"Nothing will take the roses out of a girl's cheeks so quickly as to entertain vicious thoughts in her mind."

Should Not Tempt.

Referring to the practice of receiving expensive gifts from man friends, the clergyman said:

"We see accounts in newspapers where men entice or stole money to purchase gifts for women. Girls should not place temptation in the way of young men in this matter. No girl should deal lightly with a man's love. Many men have been driven to recklessness and an ultimate downfall by women who, rightly or wrongly, deserve the name of 'birds.' The greatest honor a man can confer on a woman is when he offers her his love. It is eternal companionship with it, but should consider it in the light it was intended."

"IS THERE A HELL?" SUBJECT OF SERMON

"Is there a hell?" "Yes," was the answer the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, gave last evening to this question formulated in the subject of his sermon.

"The question is not to be answered by desire or fear, by mawkish sentiment or presumptuous logic," he said, "but by Divine revelation. I am not disturbed by what you think God ought to be or do, but by what He says."

"He does not mean physical agony, Michelangelo and Dante and ignorant preachers of the medieval ages and of today have brooded and disquieted, it is Gehennah, of Scripture history. It is 'spiritual death'; it is exclusion from heaven; it is restriction of the opportunity and privilege of the degradation of outer darkness; it is perdition of awful memory and regret; it is eternal companionship with the devil and his angels."

Gives Violin Recital To Aid Scholarship Fund

Johann van Hulsteyn, of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, gave a violin recital at Trinity College auditorium, Brookland, D. C., yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Anna Dorsey scholarship fund. As a soloist he opened the meeting of the Friday Morning Music Club at the Raleigh recently. Mr. Van Hulsteyn was heard in both solos and in trio for piano, violin, and cello, with Mrs. Day at the piano and Margaret Day, cello. Mr. Howard Thatcher, also of the Peabody, was his able accompanist.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Today, 2

Annual charity tea, Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 1715 Fifteenth street, afternoon. Meeting of Joint Congressional Committee to probe railroad question, Senate Office Building, 10 a. m.

Meeting, First Needlework Guild, 1735 I street northwest, 3 p. m. Meeting, Monday Evening Club, Y. M. C. A. Building, 8 p. m.

Reception, Washington Camp, 205, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in honor and maid of honor, New Willard, 3 p. m. Meeting of board of directors, Washington Board of Trade, for election of officers, in board room, 4:15 p. m.

Meeting, Washington Hebrew Congregation, to elect president, in vestry rooms of Eighth Street Temple, 8:15 p. m.

Play by S. S. C. C. Epiphany Church, benefit of S. S. C. C. Epiphany Church, 8 p. m. Banquet, Legion of Loyals, Women, Raleigh Hotel, 7:30 p. m.

Annual session, Columbia Association of Baptists, First Baptist Church, Sixteenth and O, 8 p. m. Lecture, "The Ten Talents and the Thief on the Cross," Douglas Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, 7:30 p. m.

Meeting, "Christianity and the Middle States and Eastern Canada, All Souls' Church, sermon, J. A. Farley, 8 p. m. Talk, L. B. Biss, "Electricity," at meeting, Takoma Park Citizens' Association, Washington Public Library, 8 p. m.

Musical Tea, Friendship branch of Sunshine Society at Brighton, 2 to 6 p. m. Concert, lobby of Y. M. C. A., by MacDowell Trio, 7 p. m.

Lecture, Dr. S. H. Greene, "Eating for Efficiency," in men's gymnasium of Y. M. C. A., 8:15 p. m.

Recital, Prof. Hulsteyn, Trinity College, Brookland, 8:30 p. m. Fall session, eastern conference of Maryland Synod, Lutheran Church, in Church of Reformation, 10 a. m.

Revel, "Handicapped," First Congregational Church, 4:40 p. m. Talk, "Influence of Thought of Peace on numbers," Jun. High School, 8 p. m.

Meeting, "Before Social Club of Parent-Teachers' League, study hall, Ormond Wilson School, 7:30 p. m.

Meeting, Georgetown Citizens' Association, election of officers, Potomac Bank Hall, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Washington Oratorio Society, "Church of Covenant," 8 p. m. Meeting, "Handicapped," First Congregational Church, 4:40 p. m.

Address, "Early History of Association," by T. Kelly, at meeting of Presbyterian Ministers' Association.

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CANADA IS SUBJECT OF HOLMES' LECTURE

Beginning at Nova Scotia, Audience Is Taken West Over Northern Part of Continent.

Opening his twenty-fourth season of travelogues at the National Theater, Burton Holmes last evening visited a large and interested audience on an imaginary journey across the Dominion of Canada. Starting at Nova Scotia, Mr. Holmes took his fellow-travelers more than 3,000 miles to the Pacific.

The charm of old Acadia, the land of Evangeline, in apple blossom time, was shown with much fidelity upon the screen. Scenes of rural Nova Scotia were followed with a visit to Halifax and St. John, in New Brunswick, and then a lingering visit was made to old Quebec, the city which seems to transplant a section of the Old World to the new continent.

Visit to Canada.

Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto were then visited, and glimpses of the rural settlements which suggest France in America were given. Following a brief excursion among the 20,000 islands of Georgian bay, the twin cities of Port William and Port Arthur were reached. Here were shown the vast grain elevators which are the treasure houses of Canada.

Thence the journey continued across the western plains, revealing the amazing agricultural resources of our northern neighbor and showing the splendid modern cities that have sprung up within the past generation. Some of the wonderful scenery along the Canadian Pacific and the new Kettle valley railways was shown, although the full splendor of the Canadian Rockies is reserved for next Sunday night's travelogue.

Glimpses of Vancouver.

The journey was concluded with glimpses of Vancouver and Victoria after brief stops had been made at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Moose Jaw.

Occasional pictures of how Canada is bearing her part of the burden of the great war were given. Some of the most interesting and beautiful were specimens of direct color photography made by Mrs. Holmes. The pictures were all up to the high standard hitherto maintained by Mr. Holmes.

Following next Sunday's lecture on the Canadian Rockies, Imperial Britain, the German Fatherland, and La Belle France will be covered in the order given.

"WOMAN IS GREATEST TEMPTATION"—SCHIFF

Financier Gives This Answer to Dr. F. W. Adams.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Jacob B. Schiff believes woman is the greatest temptation a young man faces in New York.

Schiff's was one of several replies received today by Dr. F. W. Adams to his query:

"What is the most susceptible temptation to young men and women in New York?"

John Wansmaker said "wasted time is at the bottom of more sin than anything else."

Fifty-dollar tastes on a \$20 income, was the reply of President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia.

"To be crooked in business to gain social success," was the opinion of Chief Justice Isaac F. Russell. Katherine